

**1.**

(1)

$x = a \tan \theta$  とおくと、 $dx = a \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$  より

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{a^2(1 + \tan^2 \theta)} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{1}{a} d\theta = \frac{\theta}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{|x|}{a} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(2)

a)  $x = |a| \sin \theta$  とおくと、 $dx = |a| \cos \theta$  より、

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{|a|\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}} |a| \cos \theta d\theta = \int d\theta = \theta = \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

b)  $x = |a| \cos \theta$  とおくと、 $dx = -|a| \sin \theta$  より、

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{|a|\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}} (-|a| \sin \theta) d\theta = \int (-1) d\theta = -\theta = -\arccos \frac{x}{|a|} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(3)  $\sqrt{x^2 + a} = t - x$  を  $x$  で微分すると、

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \frac{dt}{dx} - 1 \text{ より、} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} + 1} dt = \frac{t - x}{t} dt \text{ なので、}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \int \frac{1}{t - x} \frac{t - x}{t} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dx = \log |t| + C = \log |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

**2.**

(1)

a)  $\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 - \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos x} \dots\dots(\text{答})$

b)  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  とおくと、 $dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x/2} dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tan^2 x/2) dx$  であり、

$\sin x = \sin 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \tan x/2}{1 + \tan^2 x/2} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$  であるから、

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(1 + t^2)} dt = \int \frac{2}{2t^2 + 2t + 1} dt = -\frac{2}{t + 1} = -\frac{2}{\tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 + 1} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(2)

a)  $e^x = \tan \theta$  とおくと、 $e^x dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$  なので、

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh x} = \int \frac{2e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int \frac{2e^x}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \frac{1}{e^x \cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int 2d\theta = 2\theta = 2 \arctan e^x \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

b)

(3)

a)  $t = \sqrt{x - 1}$  とすると、 $2tdt = dx$  なので、

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x - 1)(2 - x)}} dx = \int \frac{2t}{t\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt$$

ここで、 $t = \cos \theta$  とすれば、 $dt = -\sin \theta d\theta$  なので、

$$2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}} (-\sin \theta) d\theta = 2 \int (-1) d\theta = -2\theta = -2 \arccos t = -2 \arccos \sqrt{x - 1} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

b)

**3.**

(1)  $\int x \log(1 - x) dx = \int (\frac{1}{2} x^2)' \log(1 - x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(1 - x) - \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{1 - x} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(1 - x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x - 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(1 - x) + \frac{1}{2} \int (x + 1 + \frac{x - 1}{x - 1}) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log(1 - x) + \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \log |x - 1| = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \log |x - 1| + \frac{1}{2} x (\frac{1}{2} x + 1) \dots\dots(\text{答})$

(2)  $\frac{1}{x(x + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x + 1} - \frac{1}{(x + 1)^2}$  であるから

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)^2} = \int \left\{ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx = \log|x| - \log|x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 + 1}$$

ここで、 $x-1 = \tan \theta$  とすると、 $dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$  であるから、

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 + 1} = \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int d\theta = \theta = \arctan(x-1) \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

$$(4) I_n = \int \frac{(\log x)^n}{x} dx \text{ とする。}$$

$$I_n = \int (\log x)' (\log x)^n dx = (\log x)^{n+1} - \int (\log x) n (\log x)^{n-1} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= (\log x)^{n+1} - n \int \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx = (\log x)^{n+1} - n I_n$$

よって、 $I_n = (\log x)^{n+1} - n I_n$  なので、

$$\therefore I_n = \int \frac{(\log x)^n}{x} dx = \frac{(\log x)^{n+1}}{n+1} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

$$(5) t = (e^x + 1)^{1/4} \text{ とおくと、} dt = \frac{1}{4} e^x (e^x + 1)^{-3/4} dx \text{ から } dx = \frac{4(e^x + 1)^{3/4}}{e^x} dt \text{ だから}$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{(x^2 + 1)^{1/4}} dx = \int \frac{(e^x)^2}{(e^x + 1)^{1/4}} \frac{4(e^x + 1)^{3/4}}{e^x} dt = \int e^x 4(e^x + 1)^{1/2} dt = 4 \int e^x + t^2 dt$$

$$= 4 \int (t^4 - 1)t^2 dt = 4 \int (t^6 - t^2) dt = 4 \left( \frac{1}{7} t^7 - \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right) = \frac{4}{21} t^3 (3t^4 - 7) = \frac{4}{21} (e^x + 1)^{3/4} (3e^4 - 4) \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

$$(6) t = \frac{1}{x} \text{ とおくと、} dx = -x^2 dt \text{ なので、}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 3}} = \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - 3}} (-x^2) dt = \int \frac{\pm t}{\sqrt{1 - 3t^2}} dt = \pm \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{6t}{\sqrt{1 - 3t^2}} dt$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{1 - 3t^2} = \pm \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{1 - 3\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 3}}{6x} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

#### 4.

(1)  $x = a \sin \theta$  とおくと、 $dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$  であるから、

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = a \int \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} (a \cos \theta) d\theta = a^2 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \int (\cos 2\theta + 1) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \theta \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( a^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (a \sin \theta) \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left( x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} \right)$$

$$\therefore \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} \right)$$

(2)

#### 5.

(1) 部分積分を随時行うことにより示す。

$$I(m, n) = \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx \text{ とおく。} \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$I(m, n) = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} \right)' (1-x)^n dx = \left[ \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} (1-x)^n \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} n(-1)(1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^{m+1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx = \frac{n}{m+1} I(m+1, n-1)$$

よって、

$$I(m, n) = \frac{n}{m+1} I(m+1, n-1)$$

これから

$$I(m, n) = \frac{n}{m+1} I(m+1, n-1) = \frac{n}{m+1} \frac{n-1}{m+2} I(m+2, n-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \dots = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots 2 \cdot 1}{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n)} I(m+n, 0) = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots 2 \cdot 1}{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n)} \int_0^1 x^{m+n} dx \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)\cdots 2 \cdot 1}{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n)} \left[ \frac{1}{m+n+1} x^{m+n+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots 2 \cdot 1}{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n)} \times \frac{1}{m+n+1} \\ &= \frac{n!}{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n+1)} \times \frac{m!}{m!} = \frac{n!m!}{(m+n+1)!} \\ \therefore I(m, n) &= \frac{n!m!}{(m+n+1)!} \end{aligned}$$